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## **HISTORICAL AND LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT OF RESTORATION OF UKRAINIAN STATE**

At the beginning of the XXth century attempts to restore the Ukrainian statehood were carried out repeatedly, despite unfavorable military, economic, social conditions, tempestuous international events and political pressure from Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia. For example, 1) before the Second World War, on March 15, 1939, an independent state – the Carpathian Ukraine was proclaimed as a republic headed by its President (A. Voloshin) by the Sejm; the national symbols were adopted, an army (the Carpathian Sich) was created [7, p. 194]; 2) also on October 5, 1941 in Kyiv national political parties convened a Constituent Assembly, which elected a parliament - the Ukrainian National Council and its Presidium, headed by M. Velichkivsky [5, p. 215]; 3) on June 1944, the Ukrainian Major Liberation Council was set up in the Carpathians (under Sambor), which was to lead the struggle for the revival of the national state in the province and abroad [4, p. 612].

Consider the historical and legal significance of the "Act of the Restoration of the Ukrainian State" as a documentary confirmation of the most radical attempt to revive Ukraine in the form of an independent, sovereign and self-sufficient state. In Lviv, on June 30, 1941, the National Assembly, convened by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-B), adopted and promulgated the "Act of the Restoration of the Ukrainian State", a government was created - the Ukrainian state government - headed by Yaroslav Stetsky, the closest associate of Stepan Bandera [7, p. 196].

According to the "Act of Recovery of the Ukrainian State" the OUN, led by Stepan Bandera, proclaims the restoration of an independent Ukrainian State in Western Ukraine. The main goal is to spread statehood to all lands of Ukraine and to create a full-fledged state with its capital in Kyiv. This state was intended to provide Ukrainians with the full development and satisfaction of all his needs [3, p. 156].

The same as the personality of Stepan Bandera still causes ambiguous attitudes, so the proclamation of the "Act of Recovery of the Ukrainian State" also prompts the emergence of diametrically opposed positions.

Thus, the ambiguous attitude of the document caused by its third point, which states that "the restored Ukrainian State will closely cooperate with the

National Socialist Great-Germany, which, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, creates a new order in Europe and the world and helps the Ukrainian people to be released from Moscow occupation "[3, p. 157].

This provision, on the one hand, is perturbed by the proclamation of conscious cooperation with the fascist regime; on the other hand, there is an understanding of the necessity of cooperation in the struggle against the Bolshevik regime, which at that time caused a wave of massacres against the champions of the national idea.

The Stalin punitive machine caused a tangible blow to the nationalist underground, however could not destroy it. The only thing that the Soviet authorities really did was to strengthen the anti-Soviet sentiments of Western Ukrainians. Illusions quickly dissipated even in that small group, who was sympathetic with the Soviet authorities [9, p. 85].

In addition to proclaiming the "Act of Recovery of the Ukrainian State", the success of the OUN (b) was based on its decisive actions: the OUN-organized militant groups and detachments participated in battles with small Red Army detachments, police and internal affairs bodies. Fulfilled attacks on the "NKVD" prisons in Berezhany, Zolochiv, Kremenets, Lviv and other cities. Somewhere in this way it was possible to make free people who were doomed to destruction [8, p. 58].

Already in the early days of the Bolshevik occupation mass arrests of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, workers and peasants - "enemies of the people" - began. In general, every tenth resident of Western Ukraine became a victim of repressions, deportations, detentions and executions. The Soviet government for 1939-1941 repressed more people than the Nazis in a twice lesser territory. Many Ukrainian patriots were escaped to flee to the territory occupied by the Germans of the Kholmshchyna, Pidlyashchy, and Grubešivschyna. It is clear that under such conditions the population of the West Ukrainian lands began to sharply dislike the red "liberators". It was the Germans, in the perception of the population of this region at that time, that they were a real force against the main enemy of Ukrainian independent struggles - others simply were not [6, p. 3].

However, support from the German authorities was not received, even more any ideas of national self-identification were accepted in extremely negative way.

On July 5, 1941, the German invaders dispersed the government and banned the activities of the National Assembly. That day Stepan Bandera was arrested in Krakow. On July 9, Yaroslav Stetsko and his assistant Roman Il'nitsky were arrested in Lviv and were moved to Gestapo. During interrogations Bandera and Stetsko refused to repeal the Act of June 30. Because of this, they were imprisoned at a concentration camp in Sachsenhausen near the city of Oranienburg in Germany. On July 11, the Nazis banned political activities and demonstrations of Ukrainian organizations in

support of the Act of June 30. By September 1941, they arrested 80% of the top OUN leadership, terror against members was begun. Stepan Bandera's brothers, Alexander and Vasil, were killed in the death camp of Auschwitz [6, p. 2].

Since deserved glory herself comes to a man, who deserves it [1, p. 131], we can assert with the confidence, that Stepan Bandera is an outstanding devotee of the national self-identification of Ukraine as an independent sovereign state, and the proclamation of the "Act of Recovery of the Ukrainian State" is a radical attempt by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists led by Stepan Bandera to restore of Ukrainian statehood during extremely difficult conditions of the German-Soviet war.

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## **ВПЛИВ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ГЕЛЬСІНСЬКОЇ СПІЛКИ НА СТАНОВЛЕННЯ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ УКРАЇНИ**

На початку 90-х років XX ст. в СРСР сталися події, які змінили